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New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There was a decrease in the number Irish team won the Eleho shield.

DOMESTIC .- The Prohibition Convention in Pitts-

burg nominated John P. St. John for President. Cleveland has broken out in Louisiana. Blaine. — The temperance camp-meeting continues at Asbury Park. — There was a charity ball at Newport. — The Virginia law tying Republican officeholders' hands has been declared void. — A strike of Italian railroad laborers of Public Works was given the care and custody of the municipal buildings, with authority occurred near Ealtimore.

occurred near Ealtimore. yesterday. . . . Duplex, Mystic, Drake Carrer, trolled, While E. Delafield Smith was Corpora-Beaverwyck wen the Long Branch to whether or not they had the right, by ordinates. Exactly the degree of the Research independent to the Research independent to the Research independent to the Research independent. lander took steps to escape a lunacy inquest. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212

Edvancing, and closed buoyant.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate increasing ciondiness, with higher temperatures and chances of occasional rain. Temperature

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, pastyaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, month, with or without Sunday poper, the address being changed as often as desired. The Dally Transac will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The plain statement of fact in THE TRIBUNE yesterday concerning the condition of the September, 1878, "authorizing the Judges of Fresh-Air Fund brought liberal contributions | the several Police and Civil Courts to appoint from our readers. Nearly \$1,000 was sent in, janitors." Mayor Ely vetoed the resolution and which will give 300 children two weeks of said that it could create no valid claim for pleasure each. We trust, however, since the salary against the city. The Aldermen passed need of additional sums is so apparent that every day for some weeks will see a repetition | "Tim" Campbell, who was then Justice of the of this liberal giving.

It is plain enough, from the drift of discussion at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, that the Democratic managers find little comfort in the society of their new allies, the Dependents. One of the committee yesterday, with a keen sease of humor and of what is fit, referred to this unhappy handful of Free Trade Exclusives as Adullamites, Now the Adullamites spoken of in the Old Testament consisted "of every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented; and they were about 400 men"-just the number who attended the Free Trade Conference in the University Club Theatre the other day.

When we have had the cholera in this country in past years it has not always broken out in the Eastern ports of entry. In 1873 the first cases appeared in the Mississippi Valley. The need of cleanliness and precautions in all the towns and cities of the Union is, therefore, too plain to call for much comment, Places baving direct communication with New-Orleans by boat should exercise special care. The plague might pass the quarantine at the mouth of the river this year as it has done before, and the Mississippi Valley towns would then suffer terribly if they were not in good sanitary con-

The dearth of news from Egypt continues. Few reports of the general situation there are received even in Cairo, and those which do come in nobody believes. The matter attracts little attention in England, however, for domestic politics interests the English at present to the exclusion of everything else. Yet it is hard to understand why the British Government does not take the proper steps to obtain trustworthy information. The English officers in Egypt could get it if they only had authority to pay the natives liberally for it, as they do in India. The advantage which exact news would give the Government is obvious; and certainly a system of carriers might be established between Cairo and the Soudan without consulting

When THE TRIBUNE announced that Mr. | the century there would be no compromises | selves, and then secure control by pretending

camstances he is a peculiarly proper channel through which to communicate the Democratic candidate's wishes to his obedient followers.

Mr. Cartis's argument that the Democratic party affords no hope of reform is so forcible and clear that we cannot forbear to present it in full, in another column. Although it was written eight years ago, it is as fresh and true as if the Danville and Cepiah outrages had then been committed and George H. Pendleton had been retired to private life for his services in the cause of reform. Indeed, Mr. Curtis rests his plea, not upon individual leaders or transient circumstances, but upon the inherent and permanent inability of the Democratic party to ignore and emperipate itself from "all its hisory, traditions, principles an I tendencies," He believes that the party, not the man, rules; and the logic with which he supports that doctrine is certainly very convincing. He appears to have been addressing himself, in 1876, more particularly to those "who were at first allured by the cry of reform"; and it is to that class that his opinions at that time will prove the most interesting to-day.

A ROGUS REFORMER.

Almost every day now there is some fresh Busiration of Grover Cleveland's hypocritical form pretences. On Monday the Board of A short time ago "Tony" Hartman, a Tweed

Civil Justice and a Cleveland delegate at Saraoga, demanded from the city payment of his utrageous claim for extra salary. The claim was defeated in the Courts and in the Legislature years ago. But "Tim" Campbell smuggled a bill through at Albany last winter to compel the city to pay such clams, and of deaths from cholera in Southern France yesterday. ____ Joseph Chamberlain, the President of the matter, he signed the bill. That piece of the Board of Frade of England, in an address to the Devonshire Club, on Wednes- will est the city about \$100,000. Now comes day night, denounced the House of Lords to light another not in this peculiar reform for their rejection of the Franchise bill. - It drama, in which Grover Cleveland is the star was reported that Nihitists had been discovered in actor. The extra junitors of the District Courts, the park at St. Petersburg in weich the Czar prome-nades. —— It was stated that the Spanish steamer Gijou, which sank off Corunna, lost 90 of 113 passengers and 55 of her craw of 77. —— The introduced in the Legislature by Schato "Tim" Campbell, and approved by the Governor, the city is required to pay such claims The Indiana Prohibitionists held two conventions in Indianapolis. The California Re-Courts, having no legal standing. There prob publicans pronounced strongly in favor of pro- ably never were claims presented against the tective tariff. - A formulable revolt against city more devoid of any foundation in honor or justice than these extra janitors' claims for David Healy thinks the workingmen will favor salary. But the city will have to pay the

City and Surusan.—William B. Barnam to appoint jamitors. It was a valuable piece of patronage, which the Aldermen formerly condeafeated independents. Brooklyn baseball a janitor. He gave an official opinion that under that Allan Campbell became Commissioner of Public Works, and he selected junitors without regard to the recommendations of the Aldermen. Enraged at his independence, they endeavored to deprive him of his right to make such appointments. The aid of Corporation yesterday; highest, 86°; lowest, 69°; average, 78°. Counsel Whitney was sought. But he agreed with his producessor's adverse opinion, and

> I do not think it is in the power of the Common Council to indept a resolution which shall deprive the Com-missioner of Fublic Works of the power to appear t juniter ooms in which the police and district courts are held.

In utier disregard of that opinion and of the statutes the Aldermen passed a resolution in the resolution over the veto. The same day Fifth District Civil Court, appointed William Clancy a janitor, and other justices made like appointments. The Mayor gave notice that the city could not pay the salaries of these extra janitors, as there was no warrant in law for such action. The regular janitors named by man put up by \$999 Thompson and his ring. Commissioner Campbell continued to care for the public buildings. For nearly two years there were two sets of janitors, but the extra men had no work to perform. The Courts | course, if they support it, having steadily decided against them, and the Court of Appeals holding that they had no legal standing, these political adventurers finally retired in disgust.

It was not then considered probable that their claims would ever be heard of again. But when Tim" Campbell's term as a justice expired, he was, by grace of Hubert O. Thompson, made a State Senator. He introduced the bill to pay his own and the other janitors. THE TRIBUNE then called public attention to the outrageous character of the measure, but Grover Cleveland wanted "Tim" Campbell's support for his Presidential aspirations. Hence he approved the bill compelling the city to pay these grossly unjust claims. Had it been a reform measure, such as the Tenure of Office bill, the Governor would, no doubt, have immediately discovered many defects which warranted a prompt veto.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Devonshire Club seems to have been a personal attack upon Lord Salisbury. The Conservative leader was denounced as the bitterest opponent of the Reform bill of 1867, and as the persistent enemy of the extension of the franchise system. His belated expressions of sympathy for popular rights were pronounced disingenuous after thoughts, and his clamors for an immediate appeal to the country were interpreted as unmistakable evidence of hostility to a cause which he had always strenuously opposed. This, no doubt, was an accurate account of Lord Salisbury's relations to popular reform in England. He tooked upon Mr. Disraeli's tactics in 1867 as an unnecessary concession to democracy. If he could recast the Conservative policy of

the head. Mr. Thompson was the man who conciliation to the winds, and offer stout resistmoved yesterday that Mr. W. H. Barnum | need to the aggressions of "the Liberal meb." | making of a Probabilism Presidential compaign meeting yesterday settles it. Under the cir- be would lead the movement. A statesman that one from which the friends of temperance who can witness so grand a demonstration as baye notoriously nothing to expect, has been made in the streets of London this | These zealous reformers clearly have not week, and then talk contemptuously of "tioy- | reflected that a third party movement can only

and all questions of foreign policy have been dis- make a Fresidential campaign they expose istry have been suddenly remyigorated in their | first place they must practically ally themselves surance of certain victory." Even the most radical member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is Aldermen directed attention to the new Civil sobered by the responsibility of conducting the District Court bill. That was a Democratic impending struggle against hereditary privimeasure, approved by the Governor in defiance | 1-ge. As for the Prime Minister himself, his of public protest. It will cost the city about | conduct is in marked contrast with Lord Salis-\$50,000 a year, for which there will be abso- | bury's, He does not out-Radical the Radicals. fately no public benefit. But, Grover Cleve- The crisis only serves to develop the conservaland's political associates will profit to that live elements of his character, and to give amount, which was his purpose in signing the steadiness and sobriety to his political conduct.

SUICIDE.

During the Chicago Convention, journals opposed to Mr. Blatne gave the credit for every bit of effective work done against him to Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge. This ever. It does not show strength, but lamentwas not wholly just, but it marked the high appreciation which their leadership and their the other day demonstrated, it shows that all carnestness did cheit. These two men stand with the Republican party, and support its candidates. In consequence, their influence in the is no excuse for a Presidential campaign; and party for every honorable and worthy end is | if, as has been hinted, money should be spent greater than it was two months ago.

Eliot, with other free-traders, go over to the | publican party ought to have these votes. In Democrats, and profess to hope that beiter and turer government can be secured by training in | fourths of them in any event. But the organizathat company. The Republican voters know that the Democratic party has not a single im- to the temperance cause by assuming the very pulse toward reform of any kind. They know, too, that Mr. Cartis knows it-for his own politicians are trying to place it, and its mentpicture of the "hungry and thirsty crowd upon which he now depends is only six weeks old. The others know gered, by giving their party the reputation of equally well what is to be expected from the being a sort of gratuitous Democratic sideparty that takes Hubert O. Thompson's man for | show. its candidate. What can Republican voters think of the sincerity of men who, pretending to act not as free-traders but as reformers, go to the Democratic party as Dependents, content to gather the crambs that may fall while the New-York rings are feeding?

The truth is barsh, but it must be spoken. The Republican voters cease to believe in the honesty or the honor of men we stake such a course. These men could be accounted houest, since devotion to free trade led them to support that party, if they had frankly said so. But they cannot be called honest if, meaning free trade, they tey to hide their purpose by using foul slanders. to go to the Democratic party for reform of any kind, for they know better. Any other excuse, in the judgment of the people, will serve them better than that,

It will come to pass, therefore, that Mr. Curtis will be treated with decision, if he ever undertakes to recommend a reform to Republican voters. His usefulness, whatever it was, he has thrown away. The men who listened, because they thought him sincere, think so no longer. He has fallen, in public estimation, to a grade below John Keily or General Butlerfor they had the bonor to leave a convention when the man they had denounced as unworthy was nominated.

With Mr. Cartis will go, in public estimation, vote for Mr. Cleveland as a means of promoting pure government. They have had some influence with Republican voters. But it vanishes forever, when they are guilty of an act so palpably at war with their professions. If they say, as some do, like honest men, "We prefer Governor Cleveland because we oppose the protective policy of the Republican party." they save their honor. But if they pretend to look for reform and pure government to the they lose both influence and honor. What progress any reform may make hereafter, it will have to make in spite of the odium of their

CARLISLE AND BUTLER ROTH UNDER-STAND IT.

Next, Speaker Carlisle emphatically approves the Democratic platform as to the tariff, and says it means just what he means. He placed "Horizontal" Morrison in position to make war on home industries, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and there is not much reason to doubt that Morrison, who reported the platform, and Carlisle, who indorses it, both understand what it means,

So does General Butler, who said in convention: "Think of it a moment, A Democratic committee refusing when they must raise "taxes to raise them in such a manner as best to sustain their own laboring men. Will that do? Are you ready to go into a contest " with our opponents with such a platform ?" Ready or not ready, they have done it.

DEMOCRATIC PROBLETTIONISTS.

A Washington dispatch to THE TERRUNE YESterday stated, on the authority of Commissioner Price, of Iowa, that the Prohibition Convention at Pittsburg is being run in Democratic interests. "Of course," said Mr. Price, according to the reporter, "the bulk of the temperance e people belong to the Republican party, but the men that are doing the talking at this conven-"tion are Democrats." There is certainly nothing improbable in this statement, nor does it necessarily conflict with the view that the majority of the Prohibitionists are single-minded. earnest and sincere, and devoted to their cause-But among such simple and enthusiastic people nothing is easier than for a few supple and adroit partisan politicians to introduce them-

Hubert O. Thompson had gone to Albany to such as were recorded in the Duke of Welling- to follow the conclusions which in reality they find out the Governor's wishes in regard to the ton's day, and again under the leadership of Sir have created; and if there is any political ma-Robert Peel and Lerd Derby. A "stern un- nipulation in the case it is certain to be Demomittee it seems to have hit the nail squarely on | bending Toryism" would cast pundence and | craffe, imagnetic as the Democrats are the only should be elected to that position; and the obedient committee straightway put him in. If dispulified for public life by positive reactions made at the convention it is already evident there were any doubts of the close relationship any tendencies. In his judgment any enlarge- that while the most prominent members profess established between the Governor and this ment of popular rights is revolutionary and to believe that both the old parties have entfaithless Commissioner of Public Works by Mr. | must be combatted. If there were any material lived their usefulness, they nevertheless pro-Cleveland's refusal to sign the Tenure of Office | als in England for a party of resistance, as there | page a coarse which can only have to the benfrequently have been in French public life, eat of one of those old parties, and moreover

> erument by means of picnics," is out of place as operate as a rebake to both the old parties, a political leader in a country whose Constita- provided it has some prospect of heating them tional history is a long series of compromises. both. If it has no chance of doing this it can It may well be doubted whether Mr. Chamber- | only act as tell or tender to one of the parties; lain was sincere in his expressions of regret that and its position must be doubly irrationed, Lord Salisbury had precipitated this conflict because in such a case it will be helping to between the two Houses of Parliament. The secure victory for a party which if successful Liberal Ministry have been extricated from a will be under no binding obligations to it. most embarrassing position in relation to Egyp | The position of the Probabitionists, however, is tian affairs. Public scatiment has been aroused. even more meanisfactory than this; for if they missed as of subordinate consequence. The Min-themselves to a succession of disasters. In the political influence. They know that they have with the Democratic party; that is to say, with the constituencies behind them, alert, indig- the party of Rum. In the second place, they nant and resolute, and that in resisting the arro- will earn no Democratic gratitude by their gant precensions of a privileged chamber that course, because it will be seen that they did has no constituency of its own and is essentially | not help the Democrats from inclination. In irresponsible, they will have the sympathy of | the third place, they cannot hope to poll anythe English people. For their present strong thing like a full Prohibition vote, because position before the Commons and the constitu- Prohibitionists who are also Republicans will encies they are largely indebted to Lord Salis- end by refusing to help the Democrats into bary's aggressive spirit. They have emerged power. In the fourth place, the very methods from the treacherous quicksands of the Nile adopted to emphasize their discontent with the and are now fively entrenched on English soil | two great parties will result in making them "in the calm and conscious strength of an as- appear before the country at the end of their campaign so weak as to confirm politicians in the belief that it is not necessary to defer to or to conciliate them. It is difficult to understand how any Repub-

lican, no matter what his zeal for temperance, can reach the conclusion that it is worth while to defy the self-evident facts upon which these considerations are based. And there are this year no indications to warrant higher hopes for a Prohibition ticket than the results of former campaigns justify. Thus far the party has never been able to poll much more than 10,000 votes in a Presidential year, and no grounds are stated for anticipating a much larger vote this time. But such a vote is of no use whatable weakness. Or rather, as THE TRIBUNE the Prohibition victories are won in off years. Of course the inference from this is that there on such a campaign, it can only help the Dem-But Messrs, Curtis, Beecher, Schurz and occats, but not the Prohibition cause. The Reall probability it will actually receive threetion of the Prohibitionists may do some harm equivocal attitude in which a few Democratic bers will do well to realize that nothing can be gained, though much may hereafter be endan-

> THE VOTE IN THIS STATE. There has been considerable arguing con-

> erning the vote by which Cleveland carried New-York as compared with votes before and since. The comparison will be found in these

> Garfield, Rep. Garfield's plurality ...

It will be seen that Cleveland received only 807 votes more for Governor than Hancock re-ceived for President, when Garfield defeated Hancock by 21,033 votes. There is not much comfort in these figures to the Democracy, when it is considered that a full vote will surely be polled this year.

Now comes "Seven Mule" Barnum to run the Reform campaign for Mr. Cleveland. It will delight Mr. Curtis, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Beecher, President Eliot, President Scelye and the rest of the Dependents, to get into such desirable company, True, only four years ago they denounced the man and his conduct as infamous, and considered the hameless attempt to carry Indiana by corruption imple reason for holding up the Democratic party the men who follow his recommendation to to public contempt. The party has not changed, nor its Chairman. But the Phurisces have. They actually pretend that they now expect Reform and pure government through the labors of the same rotten party and the same corrupt manager.

Incidentally, it is pleasant to note the frony of fate, which puts the eloquent free-trade bolters under the orders of the same protectionist, Mr. Baruum, whose position as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee they have so many times cited as proof that the Democratic party deserved no confidence. When they go out to make speaches, Mr. Barnum will arrange the appointnents and provide the " mules."

Mr. George William Curtis was the chief figure in the Democratic Dependent Conference and read the formal address or statement of principles, but he left some things unexplained. He did not explain why he himself now intends to vote for Mr. Hen dricks, whom in 1876 he denonneed as the atly of slavery, and a candidate acceptable only to Confederates, Copperheads, inflationists and hypocriti cal reformers. He did not explain why he, the acknowledged leader of Civil Service reform should desert the party which had followed Mr. Eaton's advice and enacted the first practical measure for reforming the evils of the Civil Service He did not explain why he should desert that party the day after it had adopted in National Conver tion a Civil Service plank framed by his own hand. He did not explain why he had gone over to the Democratic party, after having repeatedly de nonneed it as meapable of accomplishing any practical reform or of serving any useful or patrioti purpose a party that is " very hungry and, as you may well believe, very thirsty," and is held together only by greed for spoil and the hope of plunder He did not explain why he had bolted a nomination which he himself had helped to make the quanimo voice of the Convention. Finally, he did not ex plain the real secret of the bolt, which he had confided in May last to Mr. J. A. Kitzmiller. "The Independents are anti-protection, and whoever we do elect must favor revenue reform."

Mr. R. R. Bowker in a letter to The Evening Post charges INE TRIBUNE with deliberately misrepresenting his relations to the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. The only charge made was that he had openly connected hunself with the conference of Democratic Dependents. This was true. His associates on the governing committees of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club have respected their obligations as the official representatives of the organ ization, and have not openly descried the Republican party. Mr. Bowker is less sensitive. He has not waited for the club to declare its policy, but has taken part in all the deliberations of the Dependent Democratic Conference. A man who has

which he is an official representative is naturally to the party preferences of particular journals to the party preferences of particular journals to the party preferences of particular journals not be well to require that the next candidate by a Democratic convention for Governor. representation.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

Our Independent Republican friends determined to support Sir Clove and for President, but they said nothing about any conditate for Vice-President. Do they instead to take Mr. Headricks! If not, what have they got periods bin! If we they any objection to Mr. Headricks secants he is one of the men when they foined in cheating out of the office in 1876-77, after he had been elected? Out if they are not their respons for rejecting bin, what are they! Do the Independent mean to vote the regular Democratic destoral ticket, or will they have an electeral reject of their owns? And why are they against Mr. Headricks any way 1-New York Sun.

Of course they many to you to the regular Demo-

Of course they mean to vote the regular Demoratic ticket, though they love to whisper softly in their own expansive cars that Hendricks doesn't nt. He counted for a great deal in 1876, when Mr. Curtis, who is showing of late a wonderful alent for keeping still about the inconvenient past, and that he was an "ally of the aggressions of davery and the debanchery of the National mind eads and inflationists"; the "illustration" of a hollow pretence." As to the "cheating" of Mr. Hendricks "out of the office in 1876-77, after he had been elected," we could say a great deal, but on that topic it would be positively cruel not to surrender the floor to President Hayes's Secretary of the Interior. Proceed, Mr. Schurz, you have raught the Speaker's eye.

Jersey, New-Rampshire, Connecticut and Massachu that you mean to fosier and cherish their interest are your can, and say that with no uncertain so soot help you, for I can't."—[General Butler in Natio Democratic Convention. "If you do not say to the workingmen of New-York, New

The convention refused, and the party is now calculating that this same General Butler will advise the workingmen not to abandon the party which insulted them by that refusal. It happens that the workingmen do their own thinking. They aw what the convention did, and understood it. They have seen, too, that the Republican party has always done for them the very thing that the Democrats refused to promise. They have read Mr. Blaine's letter, and see in it a powerful argument for the policy which the Democratic Convention rejected. Consequently a great body of them are going to vote for him. It will be noticed that Genral Butler told the exact truth-that it would not be in his power to help a party hostile to the needs of the workingmen. He did not say "God help you, for I shan't," but he did say "God help you,

The foreign policy of the Democratic party will be more discrease than that of the Republican party ever has een.—[Carter Harrison.

Vigorously British, of course. But if Carter ever learns to tell the truth in politics his best friend

His (Governor Cleveland's) unreserved, intelligent and situeers support of reform in the Civil Service has firmly established that reform in the State and the cities of New-York, and his personal convertions, proved by his official sets more declares than any possible platform declarations, are the guarantee that in its spirit and its letter reform would be suforced in the National Administration.—(Address of the Democratic Dependents, readby George William Curits.

Witness Shade Deviators of A. C.

Witness Sheriff Davidson and Commissioner fubert O. Thompson. A legislative committee sub sitted conclusive evidence of gross frauds and misnanagement in the Sheriff's office, but Governor Seveland has suspended action in this case and as accepted the political support of the corrupt ing whose misdeeds have been brought to light Mr. \$999 Thompson and his official methods have been arraigned by a Grand Jury and a legislative committee, but Governor Cleveland has shielded and protected him, vetoing the Tenure of Office ill and accepting in return his political support at Saratoga and Chicago. The candidate upor whose "unreserved, intelligent and sincere support of reform in the Civil Service" Mr. Curtis onilds his hopes is to-day the representative of the Manning political machine and of corrupt rings in New-York. The platform upon which he stands as candidate has a beggarly and meaningless phrase about Civil Service reform, whereas the Republican platform contains a Civil Service plank framed by Mr. Curtis himself.

Mr. Blaine compares increase of values in Massachuserts and lilinois, New-Jersey and lowa, to show that acricultural wealth has increased, and assumes that this is a result of the tariff. New-Jey can say way he assumes that; it is not reasening. Ask the working farmer who wants to find a home in lowa whether an increase is speculative land values is an increase of real wealth? But hits does not prove that the tariff is responsible for land values. They increase with population under any secure government, with or without a protective tariff, litame shows his shullowness as a reasoner very strikingly in this citation.—(Galveston News.

On the contrary Mr. Blaine shows that he is con-

On the contrary, Mr. Blaine shows that he is conversant with the freshest and most authentic information respecting agricultural valuations. The reports of the Department of Agriculture and the argument. Take, for example, Texas, the State which this Galveston journal understands better than any other. The percentage of workers in agriculture is sixty-nine, leaving the very low perentage of thirty-one for manufactures and other pursuits. The average valuation of land per acre is \$1 70. In Illinois, on the other hand, where the percentage of agricultural workers is forty-four, and where manufacturing and industrial pursuits have become more common, the average value of land per acre has advanced to \$31.87. In like manner, the income of the farmer, represented by the value of the products of agriculture, has increased largely as the proportion of population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits has expanded. This is what the diversification of labor accomplishes for the benefit of the agricultural classes. It makes the farmer's land and the farmer's produce more valuable. And the diversification of labor is one of the prime objects and direct results of the American system of protection.

Certainly a change has come over the spirit of Mr. Blaine's dreams. It seems to be his newer aim to invoke the goddess of dulness, and he has succeeded admirably. Instead of painting the continent red, he has muffled the drims of his partisans and has caused them to array the maclyce in drab. His early sensation is a promise that he will be with the Republican party whosever it shall propose to prevent German and Irish emigrants from seeking these hospitable shores.—Atlanta Constitution.

Better quote the passage of Mr. Blaine's Letter in which this " promise" is made. We cannot find it. As for the "dulness," is it not confined to the Democratic newspapers, in whose offices there exists also great distress over a letter so strong that they cannot successfully attack in?

He (Governor Cleveland) is a Democrat happily free from all association with the fierce party differences of the slavery coulest and whose financial views are in harmony with those of the beat men in both parties.—[Address of the Democratic Dependents.

Who knows what are Governor Cleveland's financial views? Professor Perry has vouched for him as a sincere Free Trader, and consequently as a candidate who is acceptable to the foreign-born importers and to the English press in America. But where has the author of this address derived his authority for assuming that Governor Cleveland's views on the subject of currency, National banks and National finance are " in harmony with those of the best men in both parties "I Governo Cleveland has voted the Democratic ti set under all circumstances and that is all anybody knows about his views of National finance. A vote for the Democratic party has generally meant a vote for crooked finance.

G EOVER CLEVELAND'S STATESMANSHIP.

The New-York Times is cock-sure now that Governor Cleveland is a statesman of the biggest calibre. Let us turn back to note its opinion last year. In an editorial on the Governor's Message printed on January 3, 1883, it said :

From The New York Times, Jan. 3,1883.

On the whole, the impression produced by the Message is one of disappointment. Ladependence of character and honesty of purpose are good things in any combination with other qualities and in any station in life, but they will not of themselves supply the place of a large capacity for dealing with public questions and peoular flaces for excentive duties.

The New-York Sun of January 8, 7 and 9, 1883, contained some editorial reviews of salient features of the Governor's character, which it will refresh our Democratic friends and their Free Trade campfollowers to recall. Here they are:

The Governor of New-York Sun, Jan. 6, 1883.

The Governor of New-York ought to be fit for his duties at the outset. The experiment of trying to develop a greenhort into a competent Governor is a new thing in the history of this country.

the history of this country.

Prom The New York Sun, Jan, 7, 1883.

What really has been questioned since his Message is
Brover Cleveland's ability. A feeling of disappointmen

obliged to undergo a simple pass co political history of the State and the real economy before his nomination shalf

From The New-York Sun, Jan

POLITICAL NOTES.

Every day some conspicuous man takes leave of his past respectability and publicly joins William M. Rrans. Sherman S. Rogers, Governor Long, Seastors Edunate, Hawley, Hoar and the rest of the "riff raff" surroughs Mr. Bline. At a great ratification meeting is Worcester. Mass., on Tuesday evening Judge E. Rockwood Res haunclessiy proclaimed his devotion to the Republicaparty and its candidates, and moreover was mean esorg to characterize the boilers by the neatest illustrationed the campaign: "Imagine a party," said Judge Ros. based on the dislike of an individual. Any such pany which announces itself will, for the vertice of the people, receive very much such a verdict as I saw recently in the case of a baby found dead: 'That it came to its deal in the manner following, to wit, it was born dead,' The enemies of Mr. Blaine agree so perfectly as to his

character and opinions that their estimate of the ma must be correct. Thus while one detachment is enamed to showing that Mr. Blaine must be in close communic with the Pope, because his mother was a Catholic, fle Boston Republic marches boldly up in double columns to its support, and clinches the argument by revealing the nideous conspiracy with which Mr. Blaine united is 1975 to crush the Church of Rome in America and everytoly belonging to it. Again the Democrats might not be able to prove conclusively that Mr. Blaine is a rabid Proble onist except for the timely assistance of the Prohibinion sta themselves who were engaged all day yesterday in a strenuous effort to defeat him; and even this compact union of forces might fail of its purpose if Neal Dow had not arrived in the nick of time with the assertion that Mr. Blaine's temperance views were sound and wholesome There is no resisting a combined attack like this My Blaine must withdraw.

Representative Converse, of Ohlo, confirms the repor that he will decline a renemination. He expects to enter heartily into the campaign service of the Democracy, and will take special pleasure in showing to the Democrated Ohio that the party platform is a sound protection deca-

The Albany Times warns its namesake of this city that; new recruit sught to be modest, and above all should us begin by attacking one of its new leaders, Mr. Barnus, "When, according to the parable," says our Albany co-temporary, "the lord of the manor asked all the hab, the ame and the blind from the byways and the highways is a variate of his supper, he did not expect them to super. ntend the arrangements." These little abelitions of harmony and affection are delightful to witness in the

While congratulating its readers that the days of Repub ican "returning boards" are past in the South, the New-Orleans Picaynone does not forget to add: "Butily the modern substitute for this antiquated instrument with which we now have most concern. It is the new breech-loading ballot box' devised by our modern machine, styling uself Democracy, that Democrats see relief from, and they expect to get it within the party lnes." We don't don't that The Picagane is sincere in it demand for an honest ballot, but it will hope in values hat boon "within the party lines." It might perferas real service for purity and prosperity at the South, by oming out as the organ of the great Republican upride

At the meeting of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts on Tuesday, conclusive evidence was preuced that the Boston bolt has made scarcely any heat way in the State at large. The members of the commune expressed entire confidence in Republican success, and ustified their faith by facts.

The following couplet from Cowper aptly describe the signs of terror and dismay in the Democratic pres and party since the publication of Mr. Bialue's letter d

"Such is the clamor of rooks, daws and kites The explosion of the levell'd tube excites."

PERSONAL.

This is the inscription which it is proposed to place upon the tablet to be erected in the Louisiana State Capttel: "To the memory of General Philemon Thomas, who was born in Orange County, Va., February 9, 1783 and died in Baton Rouge, La., November 18, 1847. He was soldier of 1776 at fourteen, and a member of the source-tion that framed the constitution of Kentucky, and tion that framed the constitution of keys and member of the Legislature. He removed to acutisina in 1806, commanded the forces which captured the Spunish fort at Baten Rongs in 1810, served many pass in the Legislature of Louisiana, and was twice elected to the Congress of the United States. Throughout his cases has was called a partion and a good citizen. We knew him the Cangress of the United School. Throughout his was called a partiot and a good citizen. We knew his to be a kind father and a good Christian."

It is not true that Prince Jerome Napoleon ("Piet Plon") is almost dying, and that he is disfigured by a purple wen at the corner of his left eye. But he is alwaying his age very much, is growing thin, and his nose and chin resemble those of a Punchmeilo.

Mr. W. D. Howells is spending these pleasant summer days in his study in Boston, while his old summer hous at Belmout, "Redtop," is occupied by General Francis A.

Governor Cleveland's mother, it is said, strongly disapproved of his entering political life.

According to Albert Delpit in Le Paris, Theodore Estdere, the eccentric author of "Tere de Linotte "-100 original of Albery's "Featherbrain "-had what helelieved to be an attack of choiers when that scores visited Paris in 1854. One morning in the height of the epidemic he was suddenly taken ill as he was going out or his accustomed ride. He felt cold all over, and shivered from head to foot. Any one but himself would have gone to bed and sent for the doctor; but Barrier. who had implicit confidence in his own system of the apentics, went into the nearest cafe, ordered a carsion of brandy, and drank it off. Thus invigorated, he masaged to get into the saddle, and galloped along the boulevards. At the corner of the Rue | 1 helies he stopped vards. At the corner of the Rue i 1 belies he stopped at another cato, swallowed a second carafon of cogast, and resumed his ride. He dismounted again when is got to the Rue Royale, and rejeated the dose. He has started at a gallop for the Rois de Roulogue, and entitued the treatment by ordering a fourth caraton at each of the restaurants there. He rode home by the Rui de Rivoli, dropped off his horse half-assier, half-awake made his way to bed and slept for thirty hours winded stirring. When he awoke, Lambert-Thilboust was standing by his benefic. "I came to see if I could be of any service," said his friend; "I heard you were his." So I have been." "What was the matter with you f" The cholera," "And what did you do for it?" I got blind drunk."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"O wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful! And yet again wonderful, and after that out of all whooping is the quotation which *The Bosion Advertiser* thinks belonces that city's first estimate of Luiu Hurst. There is a depression in values of nearly every the cription. It is even intimated that Carl Schurz will control to warble for reform this year at \$100 per warble.

Philadelphia Press. Over in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the boys pig

draw poker among the shrubbers, and when any passe by comes too near they point a pistol at him and is also " Pyramids of instruction" are being erected in various

lowns and cities throughout Germany. They show upon their faces the elevation of the place above the sea berk the difference between local time and that of Viensk Paris, Loudon, New York, etc., and much datistical formation. On each pyramid, also, are placed a dist. thermemeter and a barometer.

No, we can't all of us get away from the city; but was of that! We have our share of bleasings, perhaps now than our share. Do not the baseball drummers and find come down the street every day, and is not that Germa band in front of our residence, punctically and pusishently, every evening! Go to! We are not unaapprositioston Transcript.

A prominent West Virginia Democrat says his party is that State is cut up into strips, and its only hope is 10 at those strips together and weave them into a rag-carpet

of harmony to cover the floor of discord. With the choicra playfulty meandering about Except this wouldn't be a bad year for American tourists to be vote to the beauties of nature in their own land—the Year owstone, Niagara, the Yosemite, Hoboken Plats, sto.

On the trip from Augusta to Bar Harbor M. Dishe with characteristic sociability went to the engine occarned enjoyed a conversation with the engine occarned enjoyed a conversation with the engineer. Business Grover Cieveland perched upon the platform of sufficiency of the twelve hour bill for instancel-labor Journal. Oyster shells are being put on the roads around Ser-

Haven, Conn., this summer for the first time in a number of years. Oyster-grawers refuse to buy them even three cents a bushel, because the ravages of the starting and heavy to refuse. and heavy taxation have almost ruined their industry is said that a single owner of oyster-beds has \$100,000 this year through the attacks of star-fail

A poet says: "The beauty of her hair bewilders' pouring adown the brow, its cloven tide awiring about ears either side and failing around the neck team.